

TAFI SEES A POINT

Rumor Explains Why He Wrote to Mr. Parsons.

FASSETT, THE MASTER MIND

Elmira Man Said to Have Given Secretary Taft Useful Information Concerning the Candidacy of Gov. Hughes—Says Continuation of Fight Would Split the Party.

According to rumor, the master mind that conceived the idea of having Secretary Taft write the letter to Representative Parsons, which he did Thursday, in effect withdrawing from the contest for endorsement in New York, was Representative J. Sloat Fassett.

It is said on good authority that two weeks or more ago, the member from Elmira, who feels every pulse beat of New York politics, began laboring with Mr. Taft's supporters in New York, urging them in the interests of party harmony to call off their fight, and allow Gov. Hughes to have the undivided delegation from New York to the Chicago convention.

They were obdurate, until, it is said, Mr. Fassett took the matter to Secretary Taft, personally, and explained the situation to him in a way that it had not been presented before.

In fact, Mr. Fassett is said to have given the Secretary of War some pointers, which his supporters have concealed from him, in their unwillingness to yield anything to Gov. Hughes.

Continuation of Fight.

It was pointed out to Secretary Taft that the continuation of the fight would result in splitting the party wide open in the State, a divided delegation from the Empire State, and the grave danger of defeat at the polls in New York next November.

His attention was called to the fact that the State administration, with the exception of the governor, is already in the hands of the Democrats, and that the interference of the President in behalf of Secretary Taft in the State would divide New York Republicans into two hostile camps of "strawmen" and "half breeds," the same as was done in the memorable campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland as governor.

The true situation had never been so plainly presented to Mr. Taft, and when he saw it in this light he consented to withdraw from the New York fight, and wrote the letter to Representative Parsons.

The complete change among the recent Taft men in the New York delegation, brought about by the letter to Mr. Parsons, is a source of much amusement to those who have been watching the contest from the outside.

They now make the claim that as New Yorkers they have all along wanted Gov. Hughes' name presented by the New York delegation to the Chicago convention, but that they first desired to have him declare himself a candidate, and, secondly, to have him define his position on the national issues of the day.

Now that he has come out of the woods and indicated he is an aspirant for the nomination, and has fixed a time and place for expounding his views, they are anxious that New York shall instruct for him.

Half of their argument, however, is discounted by the fact that while asserting they want to know his position on national questions, they declare they want to see the State delegation instructed for him.

His First Lieutenant.

Representative Bennett, who is Mr. Parsons' first lieutenant, and speaks for him when he is not around, declared yesterday there was no question now about an instructed delegation for Hughes, and that Mr. Parsons would work as hard for the nomination of Gov. Hughes henceforth as he would have done if New York were to instruct for Secretary Taft. "We are for an instructed delegation," said Mr. Bennett, "and you may say that as strongly as you please. I don't mean instructions to vote for him on the first ballot, but to stick to him throughout the contest for the nomination."

"New York is in earnest and united for the governor," Mr. Bennett added that he looked for the calling of a meeting of the New York county committee within the next four or five days, and that there was no question but that there would be passed unanimously, a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Gov. Hughes. "Outside of the New York men, there is a disposition on the part of Secretary Taft's supporters to look philosophically upon the fact that New York will be instructed for Hughes."

They make the assertion that even without the seventy-eight votes of the Empire State, the Secretary of War will be nominated easily, probably on the first ballot, and that the party harmony which will be produced by his withdrawal from the contest for delegates from that State, will more than offset the loss of the New York delegation. They admit now that Taft could not have hoped to get more than twenty, or at the most, thirty, of the New York delegation, so that the matter does not amount to much anyway, insofar as the nomination is concerned.

For Vice President.

There were others who foresaw in the action of Secretary Taft the possibility of the nomination of Gov. Hughes for Vice President. It was pointed out that if the governor saw he could not capture first prize he might consent to accept second place on the ticket. When it was suggested that, perhaps, Gov. Hughes would scorn the nomination for Vice President, one prominent New York Republican said:

"You will doubtless remember that once before a distinguished governor of New York declared by all the gods of war that hovered over San Juan Hill, that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination of his party for the Vice Presidency. He had to be lassoed before he would give in, but finally he did, and we suspect that, perhaps, Gov. Hughes has been rather glad the lariat was thrown over his head. No, you may rest assured that if Gov. Hughes fails to get the nomination for President, and is asked to be his party's candidate for Vice President, he will not refuse to keep the bill."

"I don't recall that any Republican has ever yet declined the nomination, and Gov. Hughes would not be the first."

The nomination of Gov. Hughes for Vice President is looked upon with much favor by many Taft men. While they are not willing to concede that New York is a doubtful State, particularly if Bryan is nominated by the Democrats, still they believe Hughes would greatly strengthen the ticket in the State. He has given New York an admirable administration, and this fact would help out materially if he were on the ticket.

In short, the Taft men, while refusing to take the governor's candidacy for first place seriously, are nevertheless entertaining a more kindly feeling for him since the publication of Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Parsons. They think he may be of service to them in some way.

PRESS GALLERY—NO. 6.



Corry M. Stadden.

This talented member came to Washington from Columbus, Ohio, early in 1880. At Columbus his writings were entirely of a political nature.

He has represented, in this city, many of the leading Ohio newspapers. He was connected with the Washington bureau of the New York Journal for two years. For the last seven years he has been in charge of the New Orleans Plainway bureau. Aside from his newspaper work, Mr. Stadden has made a study of law, and is a member of the District bar.

ALL FOR BRYAN THERE

Democrats of West Virginia Solid for Nebraskan.

FACTIONS AMONG REPUBLICANS

Col. "Tom" Davis Says Democratic Outlook Is Not Hopeless in This Usually Strong Republican State. Dawson Believed to Cast Envious Eyes on Senator Scott's Seat.

"Every Democrat in West Virginia with whom I have talked is for Bryan. He will get the nomination at Denver if he wants it, and if he does not want it he can pick it up at the State Convention."

Col. "Tom" Davis, of Keyser, W. Va., a brother of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, thus answered a question at the Shoreham last night. The well-known and popular West Virginian is in Washington for a few days.

"The tariff is the paramount issue of the approaching campaign, from the Democratic standpoint," continued the colonel, "and should be so recognized in the platform. Other issues there are, but they are secondary when placed alongside this important question."

"The people of the whole country seem to realize this, and the Democracy, I believe, is practically solid for a change in the tariff policies of the country. There can be no more effective anti-trust legislation than adequate revision of the tariff."

Bryan's Mistake in Kentucky.

"Mr. Bryan is making a mistake in meddling with the Senatorial fight in Kentucky, and it is to be hoped that he will realize it in time. Gov. Beckham is doubtless a man of strong personal force and magnetism, but the opposition to him in the State seems to be strong, and the problem should be settled by the legislature without outside interference."

"Of course," said Col. Davis, "the preponderance of the Republican party in West Virginia is large, and the only hope of a Democratic victory there is in the possibility of a factional fight in the ranks of the dominant party. But it is not improbable that just such a split will come over the national campaign gets well started."

"The legislature meets next week, and there are several elements which may make for a division of the Republican hosts before the session closes. Then there are three candidates for governor, and the fight has created a situation which will not help party harmony."

Dawson Would Be Senator. "Gov. Dawson is an astute politician, and is keeping his own counsel very largely, but he is understood to desire Senator Scott's seat in the United States Senate. I can't say what chance he may have of getting it, but there is another candidate who may split the Republicans into factions."

"No; I wouldn't say the Democratic outlook in my State is hopeless."

FRANCE WANTS RECORD.

Congressional Publication in Demand Across the Sea.

Again the Congressional Record has been in demand in Paris. This time it is because of a demand in Paris for that worthy and official publication. It came out in a letter from Secretary of State Root to the House of Representatives, that there is a crying demand in Paris for it. It is the French Chamber of Deputies that wants it, and the Secretary advises that there be some sort of agreement made whereby this government exchange the Congressional Record for the official publications of the French legislative bodies.

The matter came about by a request from the Library of Congress, that the American Embassy in Paris arrange for the obtaining of certain French documents. The French government donated the papers asked for, and suggested the possibility of an exchange for the Record. The matter will be settled by legislative action.

DISCUSSES HIS AMENDMENT.

Senator Fulton Before Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, was heard before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce yesterday, in favor of his proposed amendment to the rate law, which allows shippers to file formal protest against a proposed increase in freight rates at any time during the period for which notice of the proposed rate is posted, and requires the Interstate Commerce Commission to act upon the protest and to conduct an inquiry into the justness and reasonableness of the proposed increase, suspending it during such inquiry. At such inquiry the carrier proposing the increase is burdened with the proof to show that the increase is just and reasonable.

It was decided to submit an inquiry to the Interstate Commerce Commission before reporting the bill.

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NOISE IN THE HOUSE

Members Grow Enthusiastic Over Political Topics.

FORGET APPROPRIATION BILL

Democrats Rush to Defense of William Jennings Bryan—Republicans Loudly Applaud Reading of Party Programme—Shackelford Attacks Power of the Speaker.

Proceedings on the floor of the House yesterday wound up in a political free-for-all, when free siver, Bryanism, and standpatism were substituted for the urgent deficiency bill as a topic for debate.

Further, the charge was made by Ollie James, of Kentucky, that the administration is using favors in Ohio to further the candidacy of Secretary Taft, and the Republicans were advised to permit the Democrats to pick their own nominee without outside interference.

Incidentally, the Republican platform of 1896 was read by Representative Anshberry, of Ohio, who had a point to make, but every clause of that lofty and sentimental document received such applause from the majority side that the argument was never brought to a successful close.

Members of the House took gleeful pleasure in making all the noise they could, and the chamber sounded like the aftermath of a nominating speech in a Congressional convention.

Started by Hitchcock.

The whole thing was precipitated by the statement of Mr. Hitchcock, representing Bryan's district, that Nebraska is the most available candidate.

He said his remarks were brought forth by the recent statement of Gen. Grosvenor, who, by the way, was on the floor of the House for a while again yesterday afternoon, that "Bryanism had been the bane of the Democratic party in recent years."

Mr. Hitchcock quoted figures to show that no Democrat had ever received so many votes in many States as had Bryan, whom he described as "the strength of the Democratic party and its hope for the future." (Applause.)

Mr. Keifer (Rep., Ohio) alluded to the recently reported statement by Judge Parker that Bryan had not loyally supported him in 1904, else the result might have been different, which led to a political "rough-house" for about fifteen minutes, in which questions and cross-questions were fired across the aisle as to votes, the availability of candidates, and vagaries of party platforms.

No Law Found.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the appropriation bill Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.), referring to the statement made yesterday by Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), said he had been able to find no law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise any discretion in expending the money appropriated on account of the sinking fund. Such discretion, however, he found, in the course of an investigation of the subject, had been exercised for a long period of years, the Secretaries sometimes spending less and sometimes more than the amount appropriated. Had the sums applied been carried to the credit of the sinking fund, the present surplus of \$31,000,000 would be only \$74,000,000, emphasizing the necessity pointed out by Mr. Tawney yesterday of a reduction of appropriations all along the line.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Fla.) made a long speech advocating a return to the several States of the cotton tax collected during and subsequent to the civil war.

Due to the South.

This act, Mr. Clark said, he urged not as an act of charity to the South, but of naked, even-handed, exact justice. The imposition of the tax had been denounced by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional and illegal, and it was for that reason that he had asked and would continue to ask Congress to refund the money collected to its rightful owners or to the States. Eight millions of the money would go to the Northern States and sixty millions to the Southern.

Mr. Groun (Rep., N. Dak.) followed with an hour's speech on the financial question. He favored the government endorse the guarantee of deposits, falling which would require national banks to keep at least 90 per cent of their reserves at home. Concluding, Mr. Groun said that oftentimes when it rained alike upon the just and the unjust, the unjust were found in possession of the umbrella of the just.

Goes After Cannon.

Mr. Shackelford (Dem., Mo.) rose, as he said, once again to protest against the autocratic authority usurped by the Speaker over the proceedings of the House. The burden of his complaint was that the Speaker had overthrown the free government of the people, and acted upon its ruins an autocracy more complete than that existing in any country upon the globe.

"It has come to such a state of things," he said, "that before you can pass a bill in the House, you must go and bend your noble bodies forward at the proper angle, fold your hands and say, 'O Lord, Uncle Joe, no, my will, but thine be done, but if thou canst, let us have consideration of this bill.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Shackelford detailed measures held up by the power of the Speaker, which he said a large majority of the membership wanted an opportunity to consider, measures opposed only by the special interests, and trusts, whose last citadel, he asserted, was the marble desk behind which sat the Speaker. He pleaded for a reduction of the tariff on white paper.

Would Aid Deaf Persons.

Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, yesterday presented a resolution asking for information about the employment of deaf persons in the government service. The inquiry is directed at the civil service lists, and seeks light on the question as to whether or not there is any reason for excluding deaf persons in cases where their hearing has nothing to do with their work.

To Open Park Driveway.

Representative Allen, of Maine, yesterday introduced a bill providing for the opening of the driveway in Rock Creek Park. The measure provides for the condemnation of land from the present intersection of the driveway with the north line of T street to the southwesterly line of Massachusetts avenue, with a width of sixty feet.

Postal Clerks May Exchange.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, has a bill that provides for rural free delivery clerks may exchange places, upon the successful passage of the necessary examinations.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE cures the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROGAN, INC.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

In Committee of the Whole, the House devoted the afternoon to consideration of the urgency deficiency bill. In the afternoon the proceedings developed into a political debate.

Several members made speeches. The House adjourned, at 5 o'clock, until Monday noon. Senate not in session.

WANT BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Democrats Threaten Protest if Committee Fails to Call Him.

Democratic Senators on the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals are much exercised over the unwillingness of some of their Republican colleagues in the committee, notably Senators Flint and Hopkins, to call J. L. Bristow, former Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Bristow was appointed special agent by Secretary Taft to investigate conditions in the Pacific Mail Steamship traffic on the west coast in connection with the business of the Panama Railroad. He is primed for a vigorous report, condemning the Pacific Mail Company for alleged diversion of traffic from the Panama Railroad because the Secretary of War refused to grant the company the exclusive privileges of the Panama Railroad.

WILEY SERVES CIDER

Treats Members of House Committee to Drinks.

SHOWS ONLY PURE GOODS

Demonstrates Difference Between Unadulterated and Contaminated Products—Expects to Start Still to Make Denatured Alcohol at Agricultural Department.

Cider was served yesterday at the meeting of the House Committee on Agriculture.

It wasn't the hard kind, the sort that will make a jack rabbit spit in a bull dog's face, but the sweet, pure juice of good apples, uncontaminated by any preservatives.

It was cooling and soothing, especially to those members of the committee who attended the dinner given to Representative William B. McKinley, "the Duke of Illinois," by the Jamestown Survivors' Association, where there was served much of the beverage which produces a great thirst the next morning.

Justice Rucker, whose strongest drink usually is mineral water, snatched his lips and said the cider reminded him of his boyhood days in "Ole Virginia," when they used to have popcorn and cider parties.

Dr. Wiley the Host.

Dr. Wiley was the bartender who served the drink, and, of course, it was pure. Dr. Wiley was seeking to illustrate the difference between food and drink adulterated by preservatives and pure goods.

He told the committee about his experiments with benzoate of soda, formaldehyde, copper sulphate, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and other preservatives in food products. When taken into the system continuously, he said, they were highly injurious to health, and inasmuch as their excretion upon the kidneys, he thought their presence in food was accountable, in a large measure, for the prevalence of much of the kidney disease which has developed during recent years.

Will Make Alcohol.

Dr. Wiley also told the committee that next summer he would establish a still at the Agricultural Department, to show the farmers of the country how to make denatured alcohol, and that the various agricultural colleges would be asked to send representatives to Washington to watch the building of the still and the process of manufacture under his instruction.

Another bit of valuable information which Dr. Wiley imparted to the members of the committee was the fact that he had discovered in his experiments that acid solution is a perfect substitute for sulphur dioxide in the drying and whitening of fruit.

He exhibited various samples of fruits so treated, and said that the salt solution was entirely harmless, while the sulphur dioxide was deleterious to health.

ACHESON FIGHTS LIQUOR.

Would Bar from Mails Papers Advertising Alcoholic Drinks.

Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill yesterday to prohibit the transportation through the mails of newspapers containing advertisements of intoxicating liquors.

The bill is one of a series of measures which the Pennsylvania member has offered, which are antagonistic to liquor interests. He declares that the whisky interests have entered a fight to defeat him, and that he will not battle on the defensive.

He intends to press the consideration of his anti-liquor measures, particularly the one introduced yesterday.

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10% for cash, or if paid in 30 days.

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We secured a \$35,000 stock of high-grade hand-tailored clothing from a leading manufacturer in the East who needed ready money. We are now offering it at practically 50 cents on the dollar. Every size is full—no broken lots—and there is a great variety of fabrics in the very latest designs. Come in and see what we are offering. You are not obliged to purchase, but you just can't resist when you examine these clothes.

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Here's How Prices Run:

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\$4.60 Buys a \$12 Suit

\$5.90 Buys an \$18 Suit

\$7.90 Buys a \$22 Suit

\$15 Buys a \$30 Suit

These are in Cassimere, Worsted, Stripes, and Plaids of all colors.

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\$7.90 Buys a \$15 Coat

\$15 Value at \$7.90

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CAB FARES MAY BE REDUCED

House Members Believe Present Charges Are Too High.

Representative Sims and Maj. Sylvester Will Agree on Bill to Be Presented.

A bill will be introduced in Congress soon to reduce cab fares in the District of Columbia. It will probably be framed by Maj. Sylvester, of the police department. It is being drawn up at the fastidious Representative Sims, of whom numerous complaints about charges have been made.

One specific instance he cites is that of Representative Johnson, of Kentucky. When he returned to Washington after the holidays, he was accompanied by his wife and three children. Inquiry from the cabman elicited a price of \$5. Further inquiry, after a long search for the purpose of learning what the variations were, resulted in the information that the schedule ranges from \$5 to \$3 from the New Union Station to a central hotel.

Mr. Sims and other members of the House think these charges too high. Especially do they believe there should be a uniform rate.

The result will be the bill from the police department and it is more than probable that it will be favorably reported by the committee, members of which say they appreciate the fact that there are no car lines there, the price of cabs ought at least be brought within the limits of the Congressional salary.

SENATORS ARE NOT WORRIED

Claim President's Expected Statement Won't Change Situation.

Reckless Solons Inclined to Be Amused by Proposed Publication on Appointments.

Senators who have been instrumental in securing the rejection of nominations for Federal offices, made by the President with the alleged intention of thereby improving Secretary Taft's chances for the Republican Presidential nomination, are inclined to be amused by the published statement that Mr. Roosevelt proposes to make public a list of Federal appointments with the object of showing that the majority of such appointments have been made in accordance with the recommendations of Senators and Representatives.

"It is not the nominations that have been made upon the recommendation of members of Congress that we are kicking about," said a Senator, who has had a hand in the recent rejections, yesterday. "It is the nominations which have not been so made."

"It is the right of Senators and Representatives to control such appointments, and not the right of the President to make such appointments as he deems likely to further the interests of his candidate for the Presidency or his particular ideas."

"Naturally, any list of Federal appointments will show that they have been made in the majority of instances upon the recommendation of Senators or Representatives. But that will not weaken the force of the contention made in the Senate that not even one such office should be filled for the purpose of advancing the candidacy of any man for the Presidency, nor will it excuse the fact that the recommendations of Senators and Representatives have been disregarded in many instances recently without adequate cause."

Aid for Tobacco Growers.

For the relief of the tobacco growers in Kentucky, Representative Rhinok yesterday introduced in the House a bill providing that all unsmoked tobacco, or, and twist, may be bought and sold without the tax imposed on cured and other kinds of tobacco at present.

Favor Appropriation for Exposition.

The Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions yesterday voted to report the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$700,000 for a government exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

PUTS BLAME ON THE G. O. P.

Henry, of Texas, Says It Would Eliminate Bryan.

Declares Nebraskan Can Poll One Million More Votes Than Any Other Democrat.

That the Republicans are back of the agitation to make it appear that there is a general demand for the elimination of William J. Bryan as a Presidential candidate, is the belief of a number of Democrats in Congress.

One of them, Representative R. L. Henry, of Texas, not only declares that Bryan will be the nominee, but that he will get 1,000,000 more votes than any other Democrat that can be nominated.

Former Senator James Smith, of New Jersey, and former Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, of New York, were in Washington and around the Capitol yesterday, and it was said that they were urging upon the delegations the necessity of impressing upon Mr. Bryan, who is to come here to-day, just why he should get out of the race. His friends resented the imputation they could be swerved from their purpose.

Mr. Henry voices the sentiment of many of the Southern members. In discussing the proposition last night, he said: "Bryan is the only Democrat that should be considered by the Denver convention. He can easily poll a million more votes than any other Democrat."

"He will carry the solid South. He will get Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma beyond question, and these States will cast the heaviest votes in their history. He will carry Nebraska, with strong chances for other votes in the West. He will get 25,000 more votes than any other Democratic candidate in Indiana, fifty or a hundred thousand more in Ohio, and the same as to Illinois, with remarkably bright chances, as things are now drifting, to carry those States."

"His prospects are cheering in New Jersey, and he will surely land Maryland. He will increase the Democratic vote by thousands in New York, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota."

"At Denver we will declare for a revision of the tariff, an honest, economical administration of the government; against the retention of the Philippines, and a guarantee of justice to those people for State rights, and against consolidating the government at Washington."

WILL DISCUSS CURRENCY.

Democratic Senators to Have Important Meeting.

The Democratic Senators will have a meeting to-day to discuss the proposed party adherence to a financial bill, differing in several respects from the Aldrich bill. Efforts are being made to secure a full attendance of the minority Senators.

The possibility that the Aldrich bill may be reported in the near future makes the minority anxious to agree upon its course as soon as possible. The meeting, which is planned for to-day, is not considered as a caucus, but as a gathering of the Democratic Senators for the purpose of discussing the line of action to be taken on the currency question.

The bill prepared by Senator Bailey, which was shown to the Democratic Senators the other day, will probably be the basis of the discussion.

HAWAII WANTS SETTLERS.

Japanese Have Reduced Price of Labor in the Islands.</